



"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations hush'ring at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 12. VOL. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1849.

[VOL. XXXIII.]

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY JOSHUA NORVELL & CO.THE price of Subscriptions to the
KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLLARS per
annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at
the end of the year.THE terms of advertising in this pa-
per, are, FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion of
every 15 lines or under, and TWENTY-FIVE
CENTS for each continuance; longer advertise-
ments in the same proportion.

Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the
Navy of the United States, for the year eight-
teen hundred and nineteen.Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in
Congress assembled, That, for defraying the ex-
penses of the navy, for the year one thousand
eight hundred and nineteen, the following
sums be, and the same are hereby appropri-
ated:For pay and subsistence of the officers, and
pay of the seamen, nine hundred and eighty-
six thousand three hundred and seventy-two
dollars and seventy-five cents.For provisions, four hundred and five thou-
sand five hundred and fifteen dollars.For medicines, hospital stores, and all ex-
penses on account of the sick, including the
marine corps, thirty-six thousand dollars.For repairs of vessels, three hundred and
seventy-five thousand dollars.For contingent expenses, three hundred
thousand dollars.For repairs of navy yards, docks, and
wharves, one hundred and fifty thousand dol-
lars.For completing medals and swords, seven
thousand five hundred dollars.For pay and subsistence of the marine corps,
one hundred and twenty-two thousand eight
hundred and ninety-eight dollars.For clothing the same, two thousand and
thirty dollars, and ten cents.For military stores for the same, one thou-
sand and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents.For contingent expenses for the same, eight-
teen thousand six hundred dollars.Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the
several appropriations hereinbefore made,
shall be paid out of any money in the treasury,
not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,

Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

February 16, 1819—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To increase the salaries of certain officers of
government.Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in
Congress assembled, That, instead of the salar-
ies now allowed by law to the following offi-
cers, there shall be paid to them, quarterly,
the following annual salaries, respectively; that is
to say: to the secretary of state, six thousand
dollars; to the secretary of the treasury, six
thousand dollars; to the secretary of war, six
thousand dollars; to the attorney general, three
thousand five hundred dollars; to the postmas-
ter general, four thousand dollars; to the chief
justice of the United States, five thousand dol-
lars; and to each of the judges of the supreme
court of the United States, four thousand five
hundred dollars; and to the assistant postmas-
ter general, two thousand five hundred dol-
lars each; to commence the first day of Janu-
ary, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen;
and to be paid out of any money in the treasury,
not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 20, 1819—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION

Authorizing the transmission of the documents
accompanying the report of the committee
to examine into the proceedings of the bank
of the United States, free of postage.Resolved by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in
Congress assembled, That the members
of congress, the delegates from the terri-
tories, the secretary of the senate, and clerk
of the house of representatives, be and they are
hereby authorized, to transmit, free of post-
age, to any post office within the United States
or the territories thereof, the documents ac-
companying the report of the committee ap-
pointed by the house of representatives to ex-
amine into the proceedings of the Bank of the
United States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,

Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

February 15, 1819—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Benjamin Pool.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in
Congress assembled, That the secretary
of the treasury shall be authorized to pay to
Benjamin Pool, the amount of a judgment re-
covered against him by Humphrey Moore, in
the supreme court of New Hampshire, in con-
sequence of an erroneous assessment of his
property, together with the costs of suit, and
all reasonable expenses and charges incident
to the defence of the said suit.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 20, 1819—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Authorizing the President of the United States
to purchase the lands reserved by the act
of the third of March, eighteen hundred
and seventeen, to certain chiefs, warriors,
or other Indians, of the Creek nation.Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in
Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for
the president of the United States to purchase
for, and on behalf of the United States, any
tract or tracts of land, reserved by the act of
the third of March, eighteen hundred and
seventeen, to the chiefs, warriors, or other In-
dians, of the Creek nation, which they or ei-
ther of them may be disposed to sell; and the
amount of such purchase shall be paid out of
any money in the treasury, not otherwise ap-
propriated.Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any
tract or tracts of land, the title to which may
be acquired by the United States, by virtue of
this act, shall be offered at public sale, at the
land offices of the district in which they may
be situated, upon such day or days as the presi-
dent shall, by proclamation, designate for that
purpose, in the same manner, and on the same
conditions and terms of credit, as is provided
by law for the sale of public lands of the United
States; and patents shall be granted therefor,
as for other public lands and town lots sold
by the United States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 20, 1819—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

President of the United States of America,
TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS
SHALL COME, GREETING:WHEREAS, a Treaty of Peace and Friend-
ship between the United States of America
and the Grand Pawnee tribe of Indians, was
made and concluded at St. Louis, on the 18th
day of June, in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by
Commissioners on the part of the said United
States, and certain Chiefs and Warriors
of the said tribe, on the part and in behalf
of the said tribe, which Treaty is in the words
following, to wit:A Treaty of Peace and Friendship made and
concluded by and between William Clark and
Auguste Chouteau, Commissioners on the part
of the United States, of the one part; and the
undersigned Chiefs and Warriors of the Grand
Pawnee tribe, on the part and in behalf of their
said tribe, of the other part.The parties being desirous of establishing
peace and friendship between the United
States and the said tribe, have agreed to the
following articles:Art. 1. Every injury or act of hostility by
one, or either of the contracting parties, ag-
ainst the other, shall be mutually forgiven
and forgot.Art. 2. There shall be perpetual peace and
friendship between all the citizens of the United
States of America, and all the individuals
composing the said Grand Pawnee tribe.Art. 3. The undersigned chiefs and warri-
ors, for themselves and their said tribe, do
hereby acknowledge themselves to be under
the protection of the United States of Amer-
ica, and of no other nation, power, or sove-
reign whatsoever.Art. 4. The undersigned chiefs and warri-
ors, for themselves and the tribe they repre-
sent, do moreover promise and oblige them-
selves to deliver up, or cause to be delivered
up to the authority of the United States, (to
be punished according to law,) each and every
individual of the said tribe, who shall at any
time hereafter violate the stipulations of the
Treaty this day concluded between the said
tribe and the said States.In witness whereof, the said William Clark
and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners
as aforesaid, and the chiefs and warri-
ors aforesaid, have hereunto subscribed
their names, and affixed their seals, at
St. Louis, this eighteenth day of June, in the
year of our Lord one thousand eight hun-
dred and eighteen, and of the indepen-
dence of the United States the forty-
second.

WM. CLARK,

AUG. CHOUTEAU,

Tensetewit, the bald eagle

Taherish, the soldier

Petaperish, who wants to go to war

Tahewhoushe, the follower

Tarracawaa, the grand chief, big hair

Shingacahaga

Aiwewhousheewecks, chief of the birds

Isaacabee

Settulusah, the knife chief

Shakorishshara, chief of the sun

Tarracawaa, the wild cat

Tarracawaa, the round shield

Aowishara, the warrior

Telawahacacookot, the fighter

Kagkerceouk, the crow's eye

Latarishshara, the chief of the shield

Done at St. Louis, in the presence of R.

Wash, Secretary to the Commission.

R. Paul, Col. M. M. C. Interpreter.

Jno. O'Fallon, Capt. R. Regt.

Jno. Ruland, S. Agent, Trans. &c.

A. L. Papin, Interpreter Id.

Wm. Grayson.

J. T. Monroe, Id. Inpr.

S. Julian, U. S. Ind. Interpr.

Josiah Ramsay.

Th. Robedow.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James
Monroe, President of the United States of A-
merica, having seen and considered the said
Treaty, have, by and with the advice and con-
sent of the senate, accepted, ratified, and con-
firmed the same, and every clause and article
thereof.In testimony whereof, I have caused the
seal of the United States to be hereunto
affixed, and have signed the same with
my hand.Done at the city of Washington, this sev-
enth day of January, in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and nineteen, and in the
forty-third year of American Inde-
pendence.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.ans, at St. Louis, on the 25th day of Septem-
ber, in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and eighteen, by commis-
sioners on the part of the said United States, and
certain considerate men, chiefs and warriors of
all the several bands of the said nation, on the
part and in behalf of the said nation, which
Treaty is in the words following, to wit:A Treaty made and concluded by and between
William Clark, Governor of the Missouri terri-
tory, superintendent of Indian affairs, and
commissioner in behalf of the United States of
the one part; and a full and complete depu-
tation of considerate men, chiefs and warriors,
of all the several bands of the Great and Little
Osage nation, assembled in behalf of their said
nation, of the other part, have agreed to the
following articles:Art. 1. Whereas, the Osage nation have been
embarrassed by the frequent demands for
property taken from the citizens of the United
States, by war parties, and other thoughtless
men of their several bands, (both before and
since their war with the Cherokees) and as the
excesses of their chiefs have been in fact
in recovering and delivering such prop-
erty, conformably with the condition of the
ninth article of a treaty, entered into with the
United States, at Fort Clark, the 10th Novem-
ber, 1803, and as the deductions from their
annuities, in conformity to the said article,
would deprive them of any for several years,
and being destitute of funds to do that justice
to the citizens of the United States, which is
calculated to promote a friendly intercourse,
they have agreed, and do hereby agree, to
cede to the United States, and forever quit
claim to the tract of country, included within
the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at
the Arkansas river, at where the present Os-
age boundary line strikes the river, at Frog
Bayou; then up the Arkansas and Verdigris,
to the falls of Verdigris river; thence east-
wardly, to the said Osage boundary line, at a
point twenty leagues north from the Arkan-
sas river, and, with that line, to the place of
beginning.Art. 2. The United States, on their part,
and in consideration of the above cession, ag-
ree, in addition to the amount which the Os-
age do now receive in money and goods, to
pay their own citizens the full value of such
property as they can legally prove to have
been stolen, or destroyed by the said Osage,
since the year 1814: Provided, the same does
not exceed the sum of four thousand dollars.Art. 3. The articles now stipulated, will be
considered as permanent additions to the trea-
ties, now in force, between the contracting
parties, as soon as they shall have been rat-
ified by the President of the United States
of America, by and with the advice and consent
of the senate of the said United States.In witness whereof, the said William
Clark, commissioner as aforesaid, and the
considerate men and chiefs aforesaid,
have hereunto subscribed their
names and affixed their seals, at Saint
Louis, this 25th day of September, in
the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and eighteen, and of the indepen-
dence of the United States, the forty-
second.

WM. CLARK.

Calenonpe

Volatic

Thehonache

Chonquanga

Voipouqua

Mannasoudhe

Neguivore

Nantagregre

Manshepogran

Pachique

Voitouching

Voisaboviquandagie

Nanchacha

Thequahnan

Thequonche

Niheconache

Voudenache

Conchestatavilla

Naquidatonga

Voitauigau

Houquivoire

Hurathi

Hounegon, or the gentleman

Hoquithveico

Voisaudhe

Theodorichipiche

Voitchevlic

Mitanga

Thechiquie

Voibonthe

Nicanthevoire

Honhonqueon

Tanhemony

Sandecan

Paheskaw, or the white hairs

Kohesegre, or the great tract

Nichenunche, or the walking rite

Tadiessajandesor, or the wind

Nihiuquedhe, or Sans Oreilles

Ganquechaga, or the little chief

Griachie, or the sudden appearance

Voisachie, or the raised scalp

Dogachaga

Tachichinga

Signed, sealed and delivered, in presence of

Pierre Chouteau

Pierre Menard, Ind Agent

Jno. Ruland, sub-agent

P. L. Chouteau, Interpreter

Paul Loise, Interpret. Usage

J. T. Monroe, Ind. Interpret.

Merrithew Lewis Clark.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James
Monroe, President of the United States of A-
merica, having seen and considered the said
Treaty, have, by and with the advice and con-
sent of the senate, accepted, ratified, and con-
firmed the same, and every clause and article
thereof.In testimony whereof, I have caused the
seal of the United States to be hereunto
affixed, and have signed the same with
my hand.Done at the city of Washington, this sev-
enth day of January, in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and nineteen, and in the
forty-third year of American Inde-
pendence.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

MASONIC.

SERMON,

Delivered the 27th day of December, A. D.
1818—A. L. 5818, at Richmond, Ken.

BY C. W. CLOUD, G. C. G. L. (K. T.)

PSALM XLVIII—3.

"God is known in her palaces for a refuge."
I PSALM OF DAVID, 4 VERSE, 16 VERSE;
"GODS LOVE."The evidence of this truth, my brethren,
are abundantly set forth, as well in
the works, as in the revelation which God
has given of himself.The attributes of God, and the invis-
ible things of him, from the creation of
the world, are clearly seen—being un-
derstood by the things that are made.—
He not only formed the world—but he
also created the stupendous arch of Heav-
en; as, in the beginning, God created
the Heavens and the Earth, and by the
same power that he created the one and
the other—he brought order out of chaos—
light out of darkness—and made
man out of the dust—who, being the
last, was also the noblest part of his
work, and was invested with the image
and likeness of his Maker; thereby tes-
tifying that God is Love—who, seeing
that it was not good for man to be alone,
determined, as a further evidence of the
truth of our text, to bless him with soci-
ety; to place them in the garden of E-
den, and to recognize them as members
of the grand lodge of Paradise, where
they were employed in the study of ge-
ometry, or speculative masonry, contem-
plating the works of the supreme Archi-
tect of the Universe; with liberty to en-
joy the spontaneous fruits of their de-
lightful abode, at pleasure, with only the
exception of one prohibited tree, reserv-
ed as a test of their obedience to their
Grand Master.In this happy situation, they were per-
mitted to hold converse with God, and to
derive from him a correct knowledge
of his will concerning them.But the unsuspecting and inquisitive
Eve, soon led the way to disobedience;
which, being followed by Adam, intro-
duced natural evil into the world, by
which the good order and harmony of
their lodge was disturbed, and the of-
fenders subjected to no less a penalty,
than that contained in the law of the
Lord—"thou shalt surely die."This situation of their's, affords us an-
other example of the truth of our text,
"God is Love."Now it was, that "God so loved the
world, as to give his only begotten Son,
that whosoever believeth in him should not
perish, but have everlasting life."—
Together with this unspeakable gift, we
are presented with laws suited to our
fallen condition, in obedience to which
by virtue of this our new charter, to hap-
piness, we may be reinstated into the fa-
vor and image of God. The better to
illustrate this sacred promise of our sal-
vation, and our duty to God, various rites
and ceremonies were appointed, explan-
atory of both. Hence operative mason-
ry was introduced, and men taught to
earn their bread by the sweat of their
face. Expelled from their peaceful
lodge, they found it necessary to be
shielded from the disasters into which
they had involved themselves by disobe-
dience.They commenced their labor by sew-
ing together fig leaves for aprons—and
the Lord made them coats of the skins
of beasts for a covering from the inclem-
ency of the seasons.Here they found it necessary to build
them houses and cities to dwell in, as
well as to cultivate the earth, for their
defence and subsistence. Operative ma-
sonry was improved by Enoch, by Tubal-
Cain, and by Noah, who, being warned
of God, built an Ark for the saving
of himself and his family from the de-
luge. This appears to have been de-
signed, both to represent the guilt of the
world, and the salvation promised in the
Son of God, which promise being first
made to Adam, was afterwards renewed
to Abraham, and then confirmed by an
oath to David, whose Son, Solomon, was
directed to build a house in honor of the
God, who had vouchsafed to provide
salvation for fallen man. By the build-
ing of this Temple, its completion and
dedication is represented in some de-
gree, the dignity with which man was
invested when he came out of the hands
of his Divine Maker; and by its des-
truction and divestment of its most sac-
red things, were represented the loss
that mankind sustained, by disobedience
to the laws of God.By the building of the second Tem-
ple, and its excellency of glory, is repre-
sented the salvation designed to be
wrought out by the promised Messiah
who in due time came into the world
fulfilling, by his advent, that divine prom-
ise, that had been made to Adam—to
Abraham, and to David; and which had
been represented by innumerable types
and figures in the preceding ages and
dispensation. The near approach of the
promised Saviour was proclaimed by St.
John the Baptist—who was also a patron
of our order, in whose dispensation men
began to see the enlivening beam of the
sun of righteousness, even before he hadarisen in his full strength above our hori-
zon. But when the fulness of time was
come, Jesus Christ proclaimed his mis-
sion. The sun of righteousness arose
in the strength of his glory, and St. John
the Evangelist, whose memory we this
day respect, and whose anniversary we
are called to celebrate, expressly de-
clares—"We have seen, and do testify
that the Father sent his Son to be the
Saviour of the world." And the glory
of the Lord shone round about the an-
gel that first proclaimed the advent of
this Saviour, to the shepherds while
keeping watch over their flocks by night.
And word was made flesh and dwelt
among us. He who promised to lead
the blind by the way they knew not;—
and to lead them in paths they had not
known—to make darkness light before
them, and crooked things straight, has
brought grace and truth to light by Je-
sus Christ—and has revealed the word
of life to the children of men. Beloved,
says St. John, "if God so loved us, we
ought also to love one another." Love
is the fulfilling of the law.Love is the key stone of the temple of
masonry. Love complete the climax of
the christian religion. "God is Love." And
now abideth faith, hope, and chari-
ty, but the greatest of these is charity." We
are to evince our love to God by
love to our brethren. It is by virtue of
the love of God, manifest in the gift of
his Son, our Saviour, that we live, and
move, and have our being; and it is by
the same charter, that we hope for fu-
ture happiness, when his earthly taber-
nacle shall be dissolved; is there no
other name under Heaven given where-
by we can be saved—greater love can-
not be expressed than that which God
has manifested to us in our redemption
through Jesus Christ, who has laid down
his life for us—and he now requires that
we love him with our whole heart, and
our neighbor as ourselves.We, my brethren, are bound by the
strongest obligations, to reverence and
obey and love God. If we obey him, we
shall fulfill his divine law by loving one
another, not in word only, but in deed
and in truth. Here is the grand pole
star, of both the christian and the mas-
son. We do not pretend, my brethren,
that masonry superceded the necessity
of christianity; but we do insist that
there is nothing in masonry subversive
of christianity, or contrary to the most
sacred doctrines of the christian reli-
gion. Masonry is illustrative of that di-
vine science, and corroborative of its sa-
cred principles. Does the christian put
his trust in God? So does the mason.—
Is the christian taught to do unto all men
as he would they should do unto him?
So is the mason. Each of these have
for their motto, "Holiness to the Lord."The same inscription which was engrav-
ed on the mitre of the High Priests of
old, and for their decile employment,
the love of God, and the love of man.—
St. John the Evangelist was not the least
among the holy men of old. He was a
disciple of Jesus; the disciple whom Je-
sus loved. He was an apostle of the
Gospel of God. He was the amanu-

der—and the sacred truths thereby communicated as the land marks of its ancient and honorable institution—and men emerging from darkness, are taught to esteem the Holy Bible as the great light of Masonry, by which we are instructed in our duty to God, to ourselves and to our fellow men. And, if we, my brethren, do diligently apply ourselves to search the word of God, and faithfully to keep his sayings, we shall see the noble edifice of Masonry, which wisdom has devised, and beauty adorned, arise with splendor, supported by strength, the joy of the whole earth. While every brother is carefully applying the working tools belonging to his degree, and the faithful master's trowel spreading the cement of brotherly love and charity, throughout the whole fraternity—man should behold how good, and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. They should be convinced of the truth of what we profess, that Masonry makes us better citizens, better husbands, better fathers, better men, better brothers, and better Christians. The world would be constrained to acknowledge, not only that "God is Love," but that those who dwell in love, dwell in God, and God in them; and thus should the sacred temple of holiness be erected in our hearts, and we through Jesus Christ our divine Mediator, be restored to the image and likeness of God, being as living stones built up a spiritual house, a holy priesthood, to offer up sacrifices acceptable to God. "Holiness to the Lord" should be engraven, as on our thoughts, words and actions, and the incense of piety should ascend continually upon the altar of our hearts, a sacrifice well pleasing in God; and, when this earthly tabernacle shall be dissolved, we shall be accepted of God, made free by his son, and admitted into the sanctum sanctorum of his holy temple, where we shall rest from our labours, and our works shall follow us. Thus following after charity, our grand pole-star, which emanated from God, we are led by it back to its origin to God, who is Love. With this view of the subject, we may say to the Christian—we are of your own kindred, sprung from that noble family of Israelites, in whom there is no guile. Being led by divine revelation, our design is to aid and assist in rebuilding the house, the holy temple of the Lord our God. By tracing our genealogy through the sacred writings, we find our ancestors among the most holy and noblest men that have ever lived since the days of purity and innocence.

The order of Masonry existed in the antediluvian world. It rode triumphantly on the flood, and survived the deluge in the days of Noah. It has withstood the rise and fall of empires—the ruthless hand of war, and the still more barbarous spirit of persecution, of ignorance and superstition. The blood of sacrificed thousands attest the importance of the principles of our order, whilst it defies every stretch of human ingenuity and power to suppress and destroy it. It claims its origin in divinity, perpetuated from time immemorial—patronized by the wisest and best of men that have ever lived. It teaches us to square our lives, according to the word of God, to circumscribe all our actions, and keep them within the compass of propriety and truth. It recognises the testimony of St. John the Evangelist, that "God is Love." It teaches us to do unto all men as we would they should do unto us. It reiterates the most important traits in the history of men, and corroborates the most sacred truths in divine revelation. It inculcates faith in God, hope in immortality, and sobriety to all mankind. Suffer us, then, to ask again, why are Free Masons arraigned before the bar of religious societies, and denounced, merely because they are Masons? Where, we ask, is the charity that the holy religion of Jesus Christ teaches? Surely it is not consistent with the Christian religion to persecute and denounce the innocent.

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all.

GEN. WASHINGTON.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA UNION.

MR. BRONSON.—During a late visit to Mount Vernon, I found in the blank leaf of a book, the following compliment from Lord Erskine to General Washington. The book was entitled; "A View of the Causes and Consequences of the Present War with France, by the Hon. Thomas Erskine."

"To GENERAL WASHINGTON,

"Sir, I have taken the liberty to introduce your august and immortal name, in a short sentence which is to be found in the book I send to you.

"I have a large acquaintance amongst the most valuable and exalted classes of men; but you are the only human being for whom I ever felt an awful reverence.

"I sincerely pray God to grant a long and serene evening, to a life so gloriously devoted to the universal happiness of the world."

"T. ERSKINE."

"London, March 15, 1797."

the unmasonic conduct of any of its votaries, who walk disorderly and not according to the traditions that they have received; for we must confess, that too many who have been brought out of darkness into light, have returned to the place from whence they came, and appear to have forgotten the greater as well as the lesser lights of Masonry—and thereby brought a reproach upon their brethren—and instead of being found as living stones in the temple of virtue and holiness, have furnished our enemies with materials to reproach and annoy us. But let the time past suffice us to have wrought folly—and let us now begin to remove the rubbish and search the sacred word of God, that we may be instructed in the way of life, and be enabled to glorify God in our bodies and spirits, which are his. Let us, in obedience to the holy writings, repent of our sins—believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and add to our faith every Christian virtue, that we may grow up from little children to young men, and from young men to fathers in Christ. For this is the will of God, even our sanctification. Then let us work out our salvation with fear and trembling, while God worketh in us to will and to do, of his good pleasure; and when our work, wrought in this forest of difficulty and danger shall be tried by the square of eternal truth, it will be accepted by Jesus Christ, our chief overseer—and we shall be permitted to see him bring forth the capstone with shouting, crying, 'grace, grace unto it'—for it is by grace we are saved, and that not of ourselves—it is the gift of God; 'God is Love.' While we are feasting on this glorious hope of immortality, we ought to improve in the love of God and the love of man, carefully observing the divine principles laid down in our holy charter, until it shall declare this earthly Lodge closed, to stand closed forever: when the angel of the Lord shall stand on the earth, and on the sea, and swear by him who lives forever, that time shall be no more. Then the sun that now rises in the east to open and adorn the day, shall be no more—shall never again beautify the south, nor visit the western skies—the moon shall be turned into blood, and the stars of Heaven shall fall—the elements shall melt with fervent heat, and the world and the works that are therein, shall be burnt with fire. Then shall the trumpet proclaim the approaching Herald of the King of Kings, by whose proclamation, we shall be released from the captivity of the grave, and pass unhurt amidst the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds, veiled in immortality, to the presence of the Grand Council, where our work shall be inspected, and every one rewarded according to their merit.

Wherefore, beloved brethren, seeing we look for such things, let us be diligent, that we may be found of God in peace, without spot and blameless. 'Behold,' says God, 'I come quickly, and my reward is with me, to give to every man according as his work shall be.' 'I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last'—blessed are they that do his commandments, that they may have a right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the City. But the unholy, whether they be professors of Masonry or of Christianity, shall be thrown over among the rubbish, as unfit for the Master's use. 'Then, shall ye return, and discern between the righteous and the wicked—between him that serveth God, and him that serveth him not.' Then shall the faithful Mason and the pious Christian, being vouched for by their divine master, and High Priest, Jesus Christ our Saviour, be admitted into the grand lodge, the holy temple, the house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens. So mote it be—AMEN.

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all.

GEN. WASHINGTON.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA UNION.

MR. BRONSON.—During a late visit to Mount Vernon, I found in the blank leaf of a book, the following compliment from Lord Erskine to General Washington. The book was entitled; "A View of the Causes and Consequences of the Present War with France, by the Hon. Thomas Erskine."

"To GENERAL WASHINGTON,

"Sir, I have taken the liberty to introduce your august and immortal name, in a short sentence which is to be found in the book I send to you.

"I have a large acquaintance amongst the most valuable and exalted classes of men; but you are the only human being for whom I ever felt an awful reverence.

"I sincerely pray God to grant a long and serene evening, to a life so gloriously devoted to the universal happiness of the world."

"T. ERSKINE."

"London, March 15, 1797."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM LISBON, DATED December 28th, 1818.

We have been waiting anxiously some time for an opportunity to address you, with respect to the state of this market, for articles of your produce, and now avail ourselves of a vessel from St. Ubes, to apprise you of the material alteration in the prices of grain, which have taken place since we last wrote you. The immense and continued importations of wheat and Indian corn, received here of late from the Black Sea and Italy, have so completely filled our granaries, that it is with the utmost difficulty stores have been found to place it in—and should more cargoes arrive, (as expected) they must remain on board. It naturally follows, that with so great a supply on hand, prices must remain very low.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—FEBRUARY 22.

MR. TAYLOR, from the committee to whom had been referred the bill, from the other House, authorizing a constitution and state government, &c. in the Missouri territory, reported the same with amendments, which were read. [The amendment recommended by the committee is to strike out the clause which prohibits slavery in the new state.]

Several bills received a second reading.

The senate resumed the consideration of the report of the post office committee relative to authorizing a guard for the mail, and concurred with the committee in their resolution, that it is inexpedient to authorize the Postmaster General to employ an armed guard for the protection of the mails.

The report of the committee on pensions, unfavorable to the petition of Elizabeth B. H. Forsyth, was taken up and agreed to.

The senate took up the bill for the better organization of the Military Academy; and

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS of Tennessee, the bill was postponed to the 5th of March.

The bill to repeal part of the act of 1813, respecting the post office establishment; and the bill to authorize the Postmaster General to contract for transporting the mails in steam boats, were severally considered in committee of the whole, and ordered to a third reading.

MR. BURRILL, from the joint committee appointed to enquire what business it is necessary to act on during the present session, made a report.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill respecting the transportation of persons of color for sale, or to be held to labor.

Some debate arose on this bill, in which it was advocated by Messrs. Burrill, Eaton, and Williams, and opposed by Messrs. Macon and Fromentin; in the course of which the last named gentleman, for the purpose of destroying it, moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

This question was decided in the negative, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Fromentin, Gaillard, Johnson, Tait, Talbot, Williams, of Miss. 7.

NAYS—Messrs. Barbour, Burrill, Crittenden, Daggett, Eaton, Eppes, Hunter, King, Lacey, Leake, Mellen, Morrill, Noble, Otis, Palmer, Roberts, Ruggles, Sandford, Stokes, Storer, Taylor, Thomas, Tichenor, Van Dyke, Wilson—25.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The senate resumed, as in committee, Mr. Daggett in the chair, the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the current year.

Various amendments were reported by the committee of finance, making appropriations for objects authorized since the passage of the bill in the house, and to conform the provisions of the bill to salaries increased, &c. One of the amendments reported, was making a further appropriation of 76,644 dollars for the centre building of the capitol.

The amendments were not gone through, when the bill was laid over until tomorrow; and

The senate went into the consideration of executive business; after which, it

Adjourned.

FEBRUARY 23.

MR. WILLIAMS, of Miss. presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of that state, praying that the mouth of the Pascagoula river may be designated and established as a port of entry.

The report of the military committee, unfavorable to the petition of Capt. Biggar's company of rangers, was taken up and agreed to.

The senate took up the amendments of the house to the Alabama bill, and concurred therein; and concurred also in the amendments of the house to the bill supplementary to the act concerning the coasting trade.

MR. DAGGETT, from the committee on foreign relations, reported the bill to protect the commerce of the United States from piracy, with sundry amendments, which were considered and agreed to by the senate, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill in addition to the act concerning tonnage and discriminating duties; and the bill to continue in force for a further time an act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes—severally passed through committees of the whole, were amended, and ordered to be read a third time.

The bill from the house of representatives authorizing the transportation of the mails in steam boats, was read the third time, passed, and returned to the other house.

The engrossed bill for the relief of Jacob Parkhill; the engrossed bill to repeal a part of the act concerning the post office department, passed in 1813; and the engrossed bill respecting the transportation of persons of color for sale or to be held to labor, were severally read the third time, passed, and sent to the other house.

MR. GOLDSBOROUGH, from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Samuel Sterrett, which was read.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the current year, together with the amendments reported by the committee of finance thereto. The amendment making a further appropriation for the centre building of the capitol, was disagreed to.

One of the amendments reported by the committee was to make the sums heretofore advanced by the United States, and now appropriated, for the Cumberland Turnpike, reimbursable "out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads to the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, by virtue of the several acts for the admission of said states into the Union;" in other words, to make the reserved funds of Indiana and Illinois, responsible for the state of Ohio.

The question on concurring in this amendment, was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Burrill, Daggett, Eaton, Eppes, Gaillard, Goldsborough, Horsey, Johnson, King, Leake, Leake, Morrill, Morrill, Otis, Palmer, Roberts, Sandford, Tait, Tichenor, Van Dyke, Williams of Miss.—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Barbour, Crittenden, Edwards, Fromentin, Macon, Morrow, Noble, Ruggles, Stokes, Talbot, Taylor, Thomas, Williams of Ten.—10.

The remaining amendments were agreed to, and with the bill, ordered to be read a third time.

The joint resolution, directing the ascertainment of the 36th degree 30 minutes of north latitude, on the west bank of Tennessee river, was taken up and ordered to be engrossed, and was subsequently read the third time, passed, and sent to the other house.

The bill for the better organization of the treasury department, passed through a committee of the whole, and was ordered to a third reading; and

The senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEBRUARY 22.

Amongst the petitions received this day was one presented by Mr. Storrs from sundry inhabitants of the counties of Oneida, Jefferson, and Oswego, in the state of New York, praying that provision may be made for opening and constructing a military road from Rome to Sackett's Harbor, in that state.

MR. TERRY, from a committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill in behalf of the Connecticut Asylum for instructing the deaf

and dumb, which was twice read and laid on the table.

MR. POINDEXTER, from the joint committee appointed to enquire what business it is proper to act on during the present session, made a report.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR the committee on the post office was instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from Orange to Ballston, in New York.

MR. POINDEXTER submitted the following resolution, which was read and ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That the usual call for petitions be dispensed with during the remainder of the present session of Congress.

On motion of Mr. WILKINSON.

Resolved, That the judges of the courts of the several districts of the United States be requested to prepare and transmit to the Speaker of the house of representatives, as early as may be at the next session of congress, a schedule of fees of office, proper to be allowed, and taxed for the officers of their courts respectively; and that the Clerk of this house cause each of the said judges to be furnished with a copy of this resolution.

The bill supplementary to the act for the relief of Benjamin Wells was taken up and ordered to a third reading.

The bill from the senate supplementary to the several acts concerning the coasting trade, was read the third time, as amended, passed, and returned to the senate.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The house again went into a committee of the whole, Mr. BARRETT in the chair, on the subject of the bank of the United States—Mr. Johnson's motion to repeal the charter still under consideration.

MR. TAYLOR concluded the argument which he commenced on Saturday in favor of the motion, and in reply to Mr. Lowndes—occupying nearly two hours today.

MR. MILANE, of Del. spoke about an hour against the motion; and

MR. SERGEANT occupied the floor about the same time and on the same side of the question.

The committee then rose; and

The house adjourned.

FEBRUARY 23.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. STARR, of Md. in the chair, on the subject of the Bank of the United States, Mr. JOHNSON's resolution for repealing the charter, being still under consideration.

MR. SERGEANT concluded the argument which he commenced yesterday—occupying today more than two hours in defence of the bank.

MR. FERRALL, of Va. again rose and spoke some time in favor of the repeal and support of the opinions he had previously advanced.

MR. BARBOUR, of Va. succinctly stated the reasons which would induce him to vote for the resolutions he had previously advanced.

MR. STORRS, of New York, briefly replied to Mr. Barbour, when

The committee rose, and

The house adjourned.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

MR. SMITH of Md. from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill providing compensation to assessors in certain cases, which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. HOLMES,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform this house what sums of money have been paid to the Attorney General of the United States for extra services, designating the services, and the fund from which the money has been paid.

The bill confirming certain claims to land in the Illinois territory, was taken up, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

OCCUPATION OF FLORIDA.

The following message under the date of yesterday, was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of Mr. J. J. Monroe.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The Treaty of amity, settlement and limits, between the United States and his Catholic Majesty, having been, on the part of the United States, ratified by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, copies of it are now transmitted to Congress. As the ratification on the part of Spain may be expected to take place during the recess of Congress, I recommend to their consideration the adoption of such legislative measures, containing upon the exchange of the ratifications, as may be necessary or expedient to carry the treaty into effect, in the interval between the sessions, and until Congress, at their next session, may see fit to make further provisions on the subject.

JAMES MONROE.

The message was read, and referred to the committee on foreign relations, and permission given to the committee to sit during the sittings of the house.

MR. HOLMES, from that committee, subsequently reported a bill, authorizing the President of the United States to take possession of East and West Florida, for the transportation thence of the Spanish authorities, and providing for the temporary government of the territory, &c. which was twice read; and

The house resumed the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the general appropriation bill, and concurred in all except that which was disagreed to by the committee of the whole yesterday, and so reported to the house.

This amendment was an appropriation of 4300 dollars to be repaid to the owners of the British vessel Lord Nelson, which was captured on Lake Ontario twelve days before the declaration of the late war, brought in and sold by agreement, and the monies placed in the hands of the court; the capture was afterwards adjudged to be illegal, and the proceeds of the sale ordered to be refunded. In the mean time, the clerk of the court had absconded, with the monies in his hands, and it was the purpose of this amendment to pay the amount out of the public treasury.

Some debate took place on the amendment, in which it was opposed on the ground that the circumstances of the case had not been investigated by a committee of the house; that there were numerous claims of our own citizens which would be unsuccessful at this season, from the want of time to act on them; that this case ought not to have preference, &c. The amendment was supported on the merits and extreme hardness of the case, and the injustice of withholding payment, &c.

The disagreement of this amendment was concurred in by the house, and the bill again sent to the Senate.

The engrossed bill to alter and establish

lish certain post roads, was read the third time, passed and sent to the Senate.

The House took up the bill from the Senate, further to suspend, for a limited time, the sale and forfeiture of lands for failure to complete the payments thereon.

MR. HENDRICKS moved to amend the bill by inserting a clause to exempt from back interest all sums paid previous to the 31st of March, 1820; which motion was negatived, and the bill was ordered to a third reading; and, after an ineffectual attempt by Mr. MERCER to lay on the table, until the House should have acted on the bill requiring cash payments for public lands,

The bill was read the third time, passed, and returned.

Several bills from the Senate were twice read and referred.

The bill for erecting a light house on Galloo Island, &c. passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. PITKIN in the chair, received some amendments on the motion of Mr. NEWTON, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House took up the bill from the Senate in addition to the act concerning tonnage and discriminating duties; [extending the provisions of that act to the vessels of Prussia, Hamburg and Bremen.]

This bill was explained and supported in a short speech by Mr. PITKIN.

MR. SMITH, of Md. was opposed to the bill in its present shape, and entered into some commercial statements to show that it was inexpedient particularly as it was in the nature of a convention, and could not be altered for five years. Amongst his objections, Mr. S. said that a very heavy transit duty was laid by Prussia on our tobacco, passing through the Netherlands, up the Rhine, into her dominions, which had greatly affected the price of that staple in Holland; and he proposed an amendment, substantially, to require of Prussia to lay no higher duty on our tobacco, passing thither through the Netherlands, than was imposed on it if entered in a Prussian port, as Dantzic, Stettin, Stralsund, &c.

MR. TRIMBLE made a few remarks observing, that if this extraordinary duty was laid by Prussia on our tobacco, we ought to impose a corresponding duty on her Silesia linens, &c. and thus beat her with her own weapons.

MR. SMITH's proposition to amend was negatived by a large majority, and

The bill was then read a third time, passed, and returned to the Senate.

The bill for the relief of James Orr and of Robert Kidd, and John M'Causland, passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Alexander SMYTH in the chair; and

The bill extending the term of half pay pensions to the widows and children of certain officers and seamen, and marines, who died in the public service; and the bill for the relief of B. and P. Jourdan, passed through committees of the whole, Mr. TALMADGE in the chair; all of which bills were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and the last named was read the third time, passed, and returned to the Senate.

Adjourned.

THE LAUNCH.

At a quarter before twelve o'clock yesterday, and about an hour later than was expected, the noble Ship of the Line COLUMBUS glided from its bed, at the Navy Yard in this city, in the most majestic style, in the presence of many thousands of spectators, who, in despite of unfavourable weather, had assembled to witness this interesting scene. The occasion was robbed of much of its brilliancy by the state of the weather; but it lost none of its intrinsic grandeur. The vessel was greeted, on its descent, by a national salute from the artillery, by patriotic airs from the band of the Marine Corps, and by the shouts of thousands of COLUMBIANS gathered together from every quarter of the Union.

Among the spectators were the President, many Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Heads of Departments, the principal officers of the government resident here, officers of the army and navy, strangers and foreigners.

It is a very general impression, that a more beautiful Launch was never witnessed in any country.

This is said to be one of the finest vessels ever built, and to confer credit on the skill and attention of our naval architects. It will not be long before the Columbus bears the National Banner on the ocean, under the charge of some one of our most distinguished naval commanders.

We are pleased that the name of the rightful discoverer of the shores of this country, and whose name, perhaps, our country ought distinctly to bear, has been conferred on the first line of battle ship built in this District, the finest vessel ever launched in the United States, and perhaps in the world.—Nat. Int.

The following persons constitute the progeny of the late Queen of England.

1. Prince of Wales, Regent, born Aug. 12, 1762.
2. Duke of York, - - - Aug. 16, 1763.
3. Duke of Clarence, - - - Aug. 21, 1765.
4. Charlotte, Queen of Württemberg, Sep. 20, 1766.
5. Duke of Kent, - - - Nov. 3, 1767.
6. Princess Sophia Augusta, - - - Nov. 8, 1768.
7. Princess Elizabeth, - - - May 20, 1770.
8. Duke of Cumberland, - - - June 5, 1771.
9. Duke of Sussex, - - - Jan. 27, 1773.
10. Duke of Cambridge, - - - Feb. 24, 1774.
11. Princess Mary, - - - April 25, 1776.
12. Princess Sophia, - - - Nov. 3, 1777.
13. Octavius, died May 3, 1783. Feb. 23, 1779.
14. Alfred, died Aug. 26, 1782. Aug. 26, 1782.
15. Amelia, died Nov. 3, 1810. Aug. 7, 1785.

MARRIED—On Wednesday last, by the Rev. Dr. Blythe, Mr. THOMAS BURRIDGE, of Clark, to Miss ELIZABETH C. FERGUSON, of Fayette.

On Thursday evening, the 11th inst. by the Rev. B. Rhoton, SACTHE TURNER, Esq. attorney at law, of Richmond, to Miss ELIZABETH BROWN, of Madison county.

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

BON REPOS.

The supreme court on the 6th instant, put to rest, by unanimous concurrence, the question concerning the right of individual states to tax the bank of the United States. This interesting decision cannot be too highly appreciated; and it will furnish a happy lesson to local politicians against their right to infringe upon the national constitution, or upon the laws of congress. We hope to see no more interference by state legislatures. The following letters have been received in this place:

EXTRACT TO CAPT. JOHN FOWLER, DATED, "Washington, 6th March, 1819.

"While the mail is closing, I hasten to inform you, that the Supreme Court of the United States, have just decided against the power of the States to tax the bank of the United States. This decision is said to be unanimous."

EXTRACT TO A GENTLEMAN IN LEXINGTON, DATED, "Chillicothe, March 11, 1819, post 10, P. M.

"MR. (president) Creighton, has this evening received a letter of 7th inst. by express mail from Mr. Meigs, p. m. c. Washington, stating the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. on the 6th, against the right of the states to tax the branches &c. LAUS DEO."

COPY OF A LETTER FROM HUGH GLENN, ESQ. CINCINNATI, TO MR. CREIGHTON. "Washington City, Supreme Court Room, 6th March, 1819.

"DEAR SIR—The Supreme Court have this moment delivered their opinion on the question of the right of states to tax the bank—and on every point presented to the court, (which by agreement, embraced every point in which the states could interfere with the Bank) they were unanimously in favor of the Bank.

"Your obdt. servant,"

"HUGH GLENN."

SPANISH TREATY.

The following are provisions omitted by the National Intelligencer, in its first account of the details of the Spanish treaty:

"All grants made by Spain, in the ceded territory, anterior, to the first day of January, 1818, are to be respected.

"The islands adjacent to Florida are ceded with the territory.

"It is stipulated that the territory shall, having the necessary requisites, be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states."

From the best consideration we have been, as yet, able to give to this subject, we are not prepared to admire the treaty. The Floridas can only be esteemed valuable, on account of their political importance to the United States. In the eastern province, particularly the soil is poor; there are many barrens, and the growth, small pine. The \$5,000,000 which our government is to pay American citizens for spoliation committed by Spain, would, of itself, have been a good price for the newly acquired territory.

In settling the western boundary of Louisiana, we have relinquished much fine country, that has been heretofore seriously claimed. All that vast fertile tract, watered by the heads of the Rio del Norte, the Red River, and the Arkansas, is excluded from our limits. The 100th degree of longitude crosses Red River about 750 miles above Nachitoches, & crosses the Arkansas about 1500 miles above its mouth. These distances are calculated by the meanders of the channels of those waters. Leaving an extent west of 7 or 800 miles, heretofore insisted upon by our diplomatic agents. The lapse of time, and the pressure of population towards that quarter of the continent, will hereafter demand the acquisition of that country.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The report of the Senate of the U. States, on this subject, is laid on the table until next session of Congress. It is couched in decided terms of reprehension against Gen. Jackson. So much has been written and so many speeches delivered concerning the Seminole War, that we shall content ourselves by giving, at some future day, the report itself, without comment.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Our readers will recollect that the Bill which originated in the Senate of the United States, reducing the price of public lands to \$1 50 cts. per acre, and stopping credits to purchasers after February 1820, was mentioned in the last GAZETTE as having been sent down to the House of Representatives for concurrence. Our anticipations and wishes on that subject were realized at the heel of the session by the refusal of the House to concur with the Senate. Consequently lands will continue to be disposed of on the same terms as heretofore.

COL. R. M. JOHNSON.

MR. MCKENNEY, superintendent of Indian affairs at Washington, has addressed a circular letter to the United States Factors, upon the authority of Col. JOHNSON, inviting Indian parents to send or bring their children to the Great Crossings for the laudable purpose of having them educated at the expense of the Kentucky Baptist Mission society. The travelling expenses of the Indians will also be paid.

Col. JOHNSON is himself a member of the society, and, as on all other occasions, has evinced in the exercise of his functions, in the character of member of the board, the kindest benevolence and the most inflexible patriotism.

THE BANK QUESTION—IN CONGRESS.

We are authorized to state, that Col. R. M. JOHNSON avoided, intentionally, voting on this subject in the House of Representatives. He held, as trustee of Col. JAMES JOHNSON, 4,000 shares in the U. S. Bank, which fell into the hands of the latter on account of securityship for James Prentiss.

The infamous reports, springing from the blackest heart, that have been circulated concerning any agency the two Col. JOHNSONS, said to have had in injuring the old St. Louis Bank, are all susceptible of being proved entirely false.

EDUCATION.

We last week made some general remarks on this interesting subject, intended to exhibit the necessity of diffusing letters and science throughout the commonwealth, by the exercise of legislative munificence. It would be extremely ill-judged policy, to rely entirely upon the legislature. Individuals, neighborhoods, and towns, should not suffer themselves, under any possible prosperity of literature, to totter into carelessness or indifference, lest the political guardians of our state concerns might follow the example. Let us then for a moment enquire if all our public institutions, at home, are properly provided for.

The house now appropriated for the Lexington Library, is held by sufferance only, from the county court. It is uncertain how soon the company may be requested to leave the tenement. In such an event, a house will have to be taken on rent; and a difficulty would in all probability occur, in selecting a suitable one. The present apartment is much too small; for it will be recollected that there is a recent acquisition of near a thousand dollars worth of additional books, of the newest and most valuable description; and there is no place to store them.

The present funds of the company are not competent to build a house of sufficient magnitude and taste to receive so splendid a collection of books as our library displays. The patriotic citizens of Lexington, and Fayette county, would, therefore, only be doing justice to themselves, and to their high character for literary acquirement, if they would step forward and make donations to the company, in order to complete an object so desirable.

It is not for us to suggest a plan to be pursued in arranging a building. But it does appear that there should be two rooms employed; one for the library itself—another for those who may wish, for a moment, to consult authors, without taking away books upon their shares. Another reason: the Transylvania University, it is true, has a library. But it is presumed that all the new works of importance that issue from the press, are not obtained by that institution. How easy would it be, then, under some regulation of the directors of our library, for the students to repair to this contiguous room, and have the benefit of our books.

The union of the Athenaeum with the Library, is a subject that has been spoken of. Under judicious management, we have no doubt of the success and importance of such a scheme. We hope, at all events, that some of our more active and enterprising citizens will take up the business, and by the exercise of their influence, afford a facility for the acquisition of adequate funds.

The little article which we published last week, mentioning the acting governor's portrait, was not intended to irritate either political or private feeling. To those who have taken offence we have no balsam to administer.

Gazette Summary.

On Saturday evening last, Mr. Senator CRITTENDEN, and Col. JOHNSON and Mr. QUARLES, two of our representatives in congress, arrived, in nine days from the seat of government.

C. W. PEALE, aged 78 years, has been amusing himself this winter at Washington, in painting the portraits of some of our most distinguished politicians, for his museum in Philadelphia. Among them are the portraits of Mr. CLAY and Col. JOHNSON.

Gen. JAMES MILLER, of the army, has been appointed governor of the new Territory of Arkansas. The general distinguished himself as a patriot during the late war; but we are wholly ignorant of the literary qualities of his mind.

The bill for admitting Missouri into the Union as a state, was amended in the Senate by striking out the prohibitory clause concerning slavery. The House of Representatives refused to concur in the amendment. So the bill died.

At the celebration of Washington's birth day in Richmond, Va. Col. Tatham, a distinguished engineer, observed that he wished to die; and when the second evening gun was about to fire, he designedly threw himself before the muzzle of the piece, and was instantly killed.

The steam boat H. C. A. bursted out of her boilers near the mouth of St. Francis. The engineer and another person were badly scalded.

The Steam Boat Johnson, capt. Craig, arrived at Shippingport on the 16th inst. in 32 days from New Orleans, with a full cargo and passengers.

In the latter end of February a severe gale visited Boston, Salem and Marblehead, Mass. Many of the vessels in their ports sustained great injury. Solomon Southwick, of Albany, New York, is a candidate for the state senate.

The Steam Boat James Ross arrived at Natchez, from New-Orleans, in the very short passage of 3 days 7 hours & a half, and was detained 8 hours during that time—cargo 320 tons weight.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

THE Students of the Transylvania University in justice to the character of their President, and the institution to which they are attached, have determined to answer the pieces, contained in the Weekly Recorder of the 19th and 26th of February. For this purpose, a Committee from the three regular classes, has been elected, whose intention it is, to give a fair statement of facts, and to avoid the indelicate course pursued by the gentleman who penned the publications, containing the most invective abuse, against our President; and statements, respecting his character, and the situation of the University, which are far from being correct.

Men engaged in public life, should be watched with the most scrutinizing attention and particularly, the man, who is engaged in the advancement of the Literature and Morals of our country.

The Presidency of an University is a very important office and, the man who is elected to that elevated station, should be possessed of a polished and extensive education, of liberal and generous feelings, as it is his function to advance the youths, entrusted to his care, in the sciences; and to inculcate noble and manly principles in their juvenile breasts.

The Trustees believing Mr. HOLLY to be possessed of those accomplishments—appointed him to the Presidency of the University. He is as the gentleman observes, 'public property'—But any statements which are made, derogatory to his character, should be fair and correct. That assertions, wholly untrue, have been made, we shall endeavor to evince—To commence with statements contained in the paper of the 19th February: It is declared that in his inaugural address, he asserted what was not true, when he said he had been three times unanimously elected—it is recorded that in 1814, he was duly elected President, and it is the opinion of several of the then acting Trustees that it was unanimous. In 1817 we assert that he was unanimously appointed—having received our information not only from the record, but from many persons whose veracity cannot be questioned.

When the legislature appointed the new board, they deemed it necessary to re-elect him, and he was again unanimously chosen.

He was informed that his first election was unanimous; this being the case he was perfectly justifiable in saying he had been thrice unanimously appointed.

Mr. HOLLY stated that he was received cordially by the clergy of every denomination and that he had publicly declared his sentiments. Viator, on the contrary, asserts that he was not received in the character of a clergyman by any minister in this town (Mr. Rankin excepted,) and that he occupied the pulpits of the other ministers, contrary to the desire of the incumbents.

It is notorious, throughout Lexington that he was considered by many of the ministers, an orthodox christian—and that those who did not esteem him as such, at least, treated him with cordiality—It is also known that the Episcopal, Baptist and Methodist ministers, were perfectly willing and anxious that he should occupy their pulpits. Viator also declares that Mr. HOLLY did not proclaim his sentiments—But he has, frequently announced himself a Congregationalist.

The number of students, is indeed, somewhat less than it was last session, and the reason is obvious: The institution has undergone a great revolution, and it cannot be expected to advance with perfect order, the first session or two—persons therefore have kept their sons at home and will wait until sufficient time be allowed for regular arrangements.

Viator must recollect that the effects of the revolution in the college cannot be produced suddenly—that time has not been allowed for making known all over our country, that Transylvania University is now a regularly organized College. Young as it is, we have students from South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Illinois Ter. Mississippi, and from all parts of Kentucky.

Viator is vexed to see the additional expense, caused by those, who, he says, fill the place of Mr. Sharpe. Mr. ROACH occupies the station which Mr. Sharpe held, and his salary is what Mr. Sharpe's was.

Messrs. EVERETT and WALKER teach the languages in college and have no very easy task. Mr. BISHOP attends to Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, and is fully employed. Mr. HOLLY Lectures on Rhetoric, Logic and Moral Philosophy, as much as the President of any college does. The avocations of each officer, now, calls forth all his time.—But last session, Mr. Bishop, attended to Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, and with the assistance of Mr. Cunningham, to Mathematics. Mr. Sharpe attended to the languages in all their departments. The good reader will take into consideration, that the studies required for a diploma, are nearly double now, of what they were then, and will dispassionately conclude, whether the increase of profit is not vastly superior to the increase of expenses.

In his number of the 26th February, Viator takes the liberty of doubting the honesty of the motives which induced particular citizens of this town, to exert themselves in favour of Mr. HOLLY, and accuses some of the former trustees of being enemies to the sacred volume of our Maker, and of despising him who is our first and best friend—through

whose medium we hope to be exalted to the realms of eternal happiness. It is unnecessary to answer any remarks made concerning the gentlemen—Suffice it, to say Messrs C. & B. have acquired, by their merit, the confidence of a discerning public—and the other persons alluded to, maintain a respectable standing in society.

That the community may be better acquainted with the situation of the institution, we set before them the following list of students &c. viz: 11 irregular Seniors, 9 regular Juniors, 9 regular Sophomores, 22 Freshmen, and 5 attached to no particular class, and 49 Grammar scholars, in all 105, having increased between 30 and 40 since the commencement of the session, and there are acquisitions nearly every day.

We will remark that the President is universally beloved and that the other members of the faculty are highly esteemed by the students, and we can declare, as having daily opportunities of observing their conduct, that they have never attempted to insult into the minds of the students, any sentiments that are not purely orthodox.

The citizens of Kentucky should consider the matter dispassionately and not be induced by any prejudice that they may entertain against Mr. HOLLY, to blast the prospects of this, at present promising institution.—But on the contrary every man should foster, with peculiar care and contribute his every effort, to advance to an elevated station the only University in the Western Country. No subject can be half so important—every paternal heart must throb with lively emotions of pleasure at the opportunity offered, of educating his sons, under his own observation and in his own state—in an institution, which is calculated to direct their steps to the temple of science and to advance their progress to the shrine of their God.

NICHOLAS COLEMAN, Juniors.
CHARLES MOREHEAD, Juniors.
BENJ. O. PEERS, Juniors.
GEO. W. ANDERSON, Juniors.
R. A. CURD, Juniors.
CHARLTON HUNT, Juniors.
JNO. F. ANDERSON, Juniors.
GEO. G. SKIPWITH, Juniors.
JOHN TIBBATTS, Juniors.

M. B. We wish to say nothing more upon this subject, in the public prints—nor will we; but if any statements may be thought incorrect, we stand prepared to substantiate them.

Committee

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following resolution was, on motion of Mr. HUGH NELSON, of Virginia, unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to the Honorable Henry Clay, for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations, and performed the arduous and important duties of the Chair.

To which Mr. CLAY replied as follows:

I beg you to receive, gentlemen, my most respectful acknowledgments for the flattering vote which you have done me the honor to pass. Always entertaining for this House the highest consideration, the expression of your approbation conveys a gratification as pure as it is indescribable. I owe it to truth, however, to say, gentlemen, that, but for the almost unlimited confidence with which you have constantly sustained the chair, I should have been utterly incompetent to discharge its arduous duties. If gentlemen, in the course of our deliberations, momentary irritation has been, at any time felt, or unkind expressions have ever, in the heat of debate, fallen from any of us, let these unpleasant incidents be consigned to oblivion, and let us recollect, only, the anxious desire which has uniformly animated every one to promote what appeared to him to be for the prosperity of our common country. One painful circumstance fills me with the deepest regret. It is that, after having co-operated with many of you, with some for years, to advance the public good, we separate to meet, perhaps, no more. I here bear testimony to the fidelity with which you have all labored to fulfil the high and honorable trust committed to us by the nation. And every one of you will carry with you my most ardent wishes for your welfare and happiness.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, WITH THE CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

Smith Thompson, of New York, 4th be Secretary of the Navy.

Tench Ringgold, of the District of Columbia, to be Marshal in and for said District.

Charles Pinkney, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Legation of the United States of America, at the court of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

Alex. H. Everett, of Massachusetts, to be Charge des Affaires of the United States of America at the court of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

Henry Hill, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Rio de Janeiro.

John O. Sullivan, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the Island of Teneriffe.

William Woodbridge, of the Michigan Territory, to be Secretary in and for the said Territory.

Frederick Bates, whose commission, as Secretary of the Missouri Territory, will expire on the 4th day of February next, to be Secretary of the same for four years ensuing.

Jas B. C. Lucas, whose commission has expired, to be one of the Judges in and over Missouri Territory.

David Erskine, of Stockholm, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Stockholm.

Charles Carroll, of New York, to be Register of the Land Office for the district of Howard county, in the Missouri Territory.

Francisco Xavier de Esola, of Bilbao, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Bilbao, in the kingdom of Spain.

Samuel L. Winston, to be Register of the Land Office west of Pearl River.

William B. Barney, of the state of Maryland, to be naval officer for the port of Baltimore, in said state.

Silas Marcan, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States for the Island of Martinique.

Henry Preble, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States at Palermo.

John Graham, to be Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at Rio de Janeiro.

James H. Peck, of Missouri Territory, to be attorney of the United States for said Territory.

Christopher Hughes, Jr. of Maryland, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Stockholm.

Robert W. Fox, to be Consul at Falmouth in England.

John Forsyth of Georgia, to be Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Spain.

John Overton, Newton Cannon, and Robert Weakly, of Tennessee, as Commissioners, to negotiate with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, for the cession of a tract of land four miles square, including a salt spring, reserved to the said tribe by the fourth article of a treaty concluded with the said Indians, on the 9th of October, 1818.

LATEST APPOINTMENTS.

John James Appleton, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro.

Abraham P. Gibson, of New York, to be Consul at St. Petersburg.

Francis Adams, of the District of Columbia, to be Consul at Trieste.

Corland Parker, of New Jersey, to be Consul at Curacao.

Townsend Smith, of Virginia, to be Consul at Tunis.

Samuel Quincy, to be Receiver of public monies at Wooster, in the state of Ohio.

John Walker, of the Alabama Territory, to be a Judge of the said territory.

Benjamin O'Fallon, of the Missouri Territory, to be Indian Agent on the Missouri.

Thomas D. Anderson, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States at Tripoli.

Nathaniel Pope to be Judge, Jephthah Hardin, to be Attorney, and Robert Lemmon, to be Marshal of the U. S. for the District of Illinois.

John Connelly, John Steel, Nicholas Biddle, Walter Bowne, and John M'Kim Jr. Directors of the Bank of the United States for 1819.

John G. Jackson, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the District west of Alleghany mountain in Virginia.

General James Miller, to be governor of the Arkansas territory.

Robert Crittenden, secretary of said territory.

Andrew Scott, of Missouri, Robert P. Letcher, of Kentucky, and Charles J. Condit, of Michigan, to be Judges of said territory.

(To be continued.)

South America.

From the Charleston City Gazette, Feb. 22. FROM AUX-CAYES.

A gentleman who arrived from Aux-Cayes, on Saturday last, in the sch. MAYFLOWER, informs us, that Gen. Sir GREGOR MAC GREGOR was at that place on the 21st Jan. when he sailed. He had arrived some time previous from Nassau, and had established his rendezvous at Aux-Cayes, where he had 1000 of the finest troops in the world, part of them encamped on shore. A sloop of war and a large transport ship were lying at anchor. During our informant's stay, a brig arrived with troops, said to be from Grenock. A large ship was also daily expected from the same place, with 300 more. This expedition was waiting for further reinforcements, which, when all concentrated, would amount to 5000 men. Their precise destination was not publicly known.

From the Charleston Federal Gazette, March 1. Extract of a letter dated Aux-Cayes, Jan. 28.

"General Gregor Macgregor, has just arrived here with an armed ship and brig. He expects hourly from London 10 other vessels which sailed in company with him—the object of his visit is not known."

In conversation with one of the principal officers this day, he told me he expected there would be from two to four thousand troops on board the shipping, and they should immediately, on the arrival of the remainder of the squadron, make an attack on some of the principal towns or cities on the coast of South America."

Curacao, Jan. 16. 1819.

General Morillo has issued a proclamation prohibiting the exportation of mules from the province of Venezuela, under very severe penalties. The general remained at Caracas according to the latest accounts.—It has been reported here for some time past, that San Fernando de Apure has been taken by Morales, [a Spanish commander.] The Caracas Gazette, of the 30 December, however, makes no mention of this circumstance, and we therefore conceive that the account wants confirmation.

ELKHORN CANAL.

By the following resolution it will be seen that this subject is already taken up by the commissioners of our town. Our researches on the theory of canals—and our conversations with practical men, give us the decided opinion that the scheme may be easily carried into execution.

At a meeting of the commissioners of the Elkhorn Navigation Company, at the Counting Room of Samuel Trotter, Esq. on Saturday, March 13, 1819—

PRESENT,

John Bradford, Robert Wicliffe, Jas.

Blythe, E. Yeiser, S. Trotter, Leslie Combs, John Tilford, R. S. Todd, Elijah Warfield, L. Stephens, R. R. Barr, and Thomas January.

JOHN BRADFORD was appointed President, ROBERT R. BARR, Secretary.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, that James Blythe, Charles Wilkins, John Tilford, Robert S. Todd, and Matthew Kennedy, or any three of them, be a committee, to confer with such committees as may be appointed by the different boards of commissioners under the law incorporating the Elkhorn Navigation Company, relative to the obtaining suitable persons, to survey, level, and estimate the expense of locking, &c. the contemplated canal, as well as to procure the necessary books, &c. for this board. But in case of disagreement with the aforementioned committees, it is the duty of this committee to procure suitable persons for the objects above mentioned and report their proceedings to a board of commissioners called by them previous to the first day of June next.

JOHN BRADFORD, Pres't. ROBERT R. BARR, Sec.

RICHMOND, FEB. 25.

On Saturday night, the magazine of gunpowder on the skirts of this city, was broken open by force—the hasp of the outer door snapped, and the inner one, lined with copper, was almost beaten to pieces with a stone. From 15 to 25 kegs of powder, 25lbs. each, were supposed to be missing; and conjecture was busy in tracing the motives and perpetrators of this daring felony. On Tuesday morning three kegs were found in possession of a negro man slave in Adam's Valley; he had them in two bags, and had offered one for sale to a grocer at whose shop he was seized. Every effort has been made to induce him to disclose the circumstances—and to assist the officers in their search for the residue of the powder. He still insists upon it, that he found the powder on Tuesday morning in Mettert's hogan just before sunrise. He will make no confession, and is committed to jail.

Lexington Athenaeum.

AGREEABLY to the tenor of the fifth section of the act of the last session of the legislature of Kentucky, incorporating the subscribers to the Lexington Athenaeum—Notice is hereby given, that an election will be held at the Reading Rooms, on MONDAY, the 5th day of April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for President, Secretary, Treasurer, and five Directors, to serve for one year.

By order of the President, JAMES W. PALMER, sec. pro tempore. March 19-12-14

Notice.

THE subscribers having sold their stock of Goods, request all persons indebted to them to call and pay their notes and accounts by the first day of May next. Those who fail to comply with this notice, will find their notes and accounts paid in the hands of proper officers for collection.

March 19, 1819-12-31

TANDY & ALLEN. Joshua Norvell, PROPOSES TO PRACTICE LAW, In the Fayette Circuit Court.

His room is in the second story of the house in which the "KENTUCKY GAZETTE" is printed. March 19.

Current Kentucky Money.

WILL be given for Cincinnati paper, at a reasonable discount. Or it will be taken at par for any Goods in my line.

March 19-12-31

Fifty Dollars Reward.

FOR DETECTING THE VILLAIN. A MAN calling himself JONES, forged an order in my name, on the 5th instant, by which he obtained from Mr. Samuel Ayres, Watchmaker, a Silver Watch, made by Warner, Dublin, No. 3222, double case, patent lever, with a maintaining power, capped and jewelled. The above reward will be given for detecting the perpetrator of the forgery, and the recovery of the Watch, or twenty-five dollars for either.

March 19-12-31

Thomas Essex & Co.

BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS. RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their establishment next door to the store now occupied by Messrs. Holtermann, Pearson & Co. opposite the court house, on Main street, where they will constantly keep on hand, Blank Books, of every description. Banks, Public Offices and Merchants, can be supplied with every thing in their line, on the best terms and on the shortest notice. They have now for sale a quantity of Writing and Wrapping Paper, School Books, &c.

N. B.—A first rate Workman, well recommended, will meet with liberal wages and constant employ by applying as above.

March 19-12-14

Shoemaking & Mending.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Lexington, that he has commenced the above business in the shop formerly occupied by Leonard Taylor, on Main-Cross street, opposite Mr. John Eade's blacksmith shop, where making and mending shoes are done cheaper and on better terms, than any other shop in Lexington.

The subscriber also understands the great and mysterious art of making the Yankee Peg Shoes, and also mends with pegs.

March 19-12-31

For Rent,

About 2 of a mile from Versailles, on the road leading to Lexington.

A SMALL FARM,

CONTAINING about from 30 to 40 acres, with a comfortable dwelling house and other out houses on the premises, together with an apple orchard of 250 bearing trees, of choice fruit.

ALSO,

Another small Farm,

of about 20 acres, with a good cabin, spring, &c. about one mile north of Versailles. The terms will be made advantageous to any person wishing to rent. There are also several small tenements for rent in the flourishing town of Versailles. Apply to

VERSAILES, March 19-14

JOHN BRADFORD.



Lexington R. A. C. No. 1.

THE Members of this Chapter, are requested to attend a meeting to be held on the last MONDAY EVENING in this month, precisely at 6 o'clock.

By order of the M. E. H. P.

March 13, A. D. 1819.

Y. D. 2349. A. L. 5819.

TAMMANY.

A MEETING of the Tammany Society, or Brethren of the Columbian Order, will be held at their Wigwag, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 24th inst. precisely at the going down of the sun. It is hoped that the brethren will give punctual attendance.

By order of the Grand Sachem,

R. H. CHINN, Sec'y.

Month of Worms 19th?

Y. D. 327.

March 19, 1819.

James M. Pike,

At No. 7, Cheapside, sign of the GOLDEN ROSE.

HAS the pleasure of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, he has just received, direct from New York, a handsome assortment of fashionable and useful articles, among which are—

AMULET NECKLACES, from 3 to 5 Dollars each.

ODOUR OF ROSES, in small bottles, 4 5 Dollars.

ALMOND PASTE for washing the skin, in boxes at 5 Shillings.

BALSAMIC LIP SALVE OF ROSES, for giving a beautiful coral red to the lips, curing roughness and chaps, and leaving them smooth and comfortable, in boxes at 4s. 6d.

ROUGE, at 2s. 3d. per Card.

CHEMICAL COSMETIC WASH BALLS, for softening, preserving and beautifying the skin, and preventing it from chapping, at One Dollar per ball.

COLOGNE WATER—warranted pure and of French importation; the virtues and properties of which need no recommendation, as the celebrity it has attained both in Europe and America, (in the many diseases for which it is a sovereign remedy) is unrivaled. It will remove by external application, all kinds of Eruptions, Breakings out, &c. And as a beverage, possesses the very desirable property of sweetening the breath. Price One Dollar per single bottle, and Five Dollars per box.

FRENCH PERFUMED WATERS in great variety, at 12 1/2 cents per bottle.

LAVENDER WATER, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

